Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace Paragraph No. 32 bridging pages 8 and 9 with the following amended paragraph:

[6A-D.] 6A-C. Expression of Parp-I or Parp-e cDNA rescues defects in *CH(3)1* mutants. (A) Partial restoration of normal nuclear morphology by expression of Parp-I. Immunofluorescent detection of the nucleolar antigen AJ1 (red) and DNA (green) is shown in larval salivary glands of the indicated genotypes. AJ1 staining alone is shown on the right. In *CH(3)1* mutants (center), AJ1 is cytoplasmic rather than in nucleoli as in wild type (left). Expression of Parp-I cDNA (right) restores nucleoli and nuclear AJ1 staining in a mosaic manner; note cells at the top of the figure with normal localization, but cells near the bottom still show a mostly cytoplasmic distribution of AJ1 reactivity. (B) A Northern blot of RNA from larvae of the indicated genotypes shows that Parp-e cDNA expression greatly elevates the level of 2.6 kb Parp-e mRNA and also of the 3.2 kb Parp-I mRNA. Note that copia-specific RNA accumulation is greatly reduced in *CH(3)1* mutant larvae that express Parp-e cDNA. *rp49* hybridization serves as a loading control. (C) A Western blot of proteins isolated from larvae of the same genotypes as in (C), and probed with an antibody specific for poly(ADP-ribosyl) moieties. Expression of Parp-e cDNA in a *CH(3)1* homozygous background increases the amount of poly(ADP)-ribose-modified proteins to levels greater than in wild type. As in the wild type, diverse protein areas are affected, the most prominent of which is the size of PARP-I itself (shown). An actin antibody is used as a loading control.